

GUSEVA, A.A., dotsent, land.tekhn.nauk; SHUMINA, S.I., inzh.; GROMAK,
N.P., inzh.

Graphical analysis of the operation of the reverse two-system
jacquard automatic hosiery knitting machine. Isv.vys.ucheb.
zav.; tekhn.prom. no.3:92-106 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut (for Guseva) Rekomendovana
kafedroy tekhnologii trikotazha. 2. Chulochnaya fabrika im.
Nagina (for Shumina).
(Knitting machines)

GUSEVA, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk dots.; TROSHINA, V., studentka; SHELKOVNIKOVA,
M., studentka; MIROSHNICHENKO, A., studentka; BYKOVA, N., studentka

Comparative characteristics of the processes of welting and sewing
the welt on an automatic single-process flat full-fashioned hose
machine. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekhn. leg. prom. no. 4:124-137
'59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy
tekhnologii trikotazha.
(Hosiery) (Knitting machines)

GUSEVA, A.A.; KOMAROV, V.F.

Automatic reverse two-system jacquard knitting machine for hosiery.
Tekst. prom. 19 no.7:54-61 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Knitting machines) (Hosiery)

GUSEVA, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; DANILOV, B., student; KALININA, L., student

"Tricolor" automatic three-system reverse hosiery knitter with a Jacquard mechanism. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.prom. no.5:109-117 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii trikotazha. (Knitting machines) (Hosiery)

GUSEVA, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; NAZAROVA, A.M., inzh.

Jacquard interlock machine. Tekst.prom. 20 no.9:35-40 S '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

(Knitting machinery)

SHUL'MAN, M.S.; OSHMYAN, G.L.; GAVRIKOVA, O.F.; Prinimala uchastiye:
GUSEVA, A.A.

Methods of determining aldehydes in alcohols kept in barrels
made of oak. Trudy TSNIISP no.7:150-153 '59. (MIRA 13:9)
(Aldehyde) (Alcohol)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p><i>ca</i></p> <p>Synthesis of preparations with violet odor. A. Gureva. <i>Matobolno Zbirnitsa</i> (Dokl. 11, 321 (1935)).--Ketones similar in structure and odor to ionone and methylionone were ob-</p>										<p>17</p>									
<p>tained from the waste hydrocarbons of synthetic rubber by fractional distn. to 30-40% of the contents of dienes (hexadiene), treating the distillate with crotonaldehyde and condensing the product with $MgCO$ or $MgCOH$. Chas. Blanc</p>																			
<p>ASS-15A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>EDITH STUBBINS</p>										<p>EDITH STUBBINS</p>									
<p>EDITH STUBBINS</p>										<p>EDITH STUBBINS</p>									

1st AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES ACES

11a

Comparative effects of acenaphthene in plants and of carcinogenic compounds upon animal tissues. A. A. Shmuk, A. Guseva and G. H'm. *Bokhtovsk 4*, 470-82 (1960); Cf. C. A. 53, 7818. Acenaphthene interferes with the metabolic processes of wheat sprouts. Respiration is reduced, and the sap is more acid, presumably through the formation of free H_2O_2 from nucleoproteins. The glycolytic action is twice as intense as in normal sprouts. More N is accumulated, and a change is observed in the mineral constituents of the plant. Acenaphthene acts on plants in the same manner as carcinogenic compds. do on animals. H. Priestley

11a

INST. OF GENETICS, ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, USSR

ASH. 55.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REGION: STRIBELER

SEARCHED INDEXED

11a

11 D

ca

Active concentrations of acenaphthene inducing alterations in the processes of cell division in plants. A. A. Shmuk and A. Guseva. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S. 22, 441-3 (1960)* (in English). Acenaphthene (I), dissolved in H_2O , was placed on paper in Petri dishes and 10 seeds of wheat were put in the dish for germination. Com. I and that carefully purified by 3 different methods showed its limit of action in modifying the sprouts and roots at 0.2 mg. This showed that I itself and not some impurity is responsible for the action. By holding the quantity of I const. and varying the no. of seeds per dish the limit of 10 seeds per 0.3 mg. I was found. Thus about 0.007 mg. I per kernel is sufficient to affect cell division and probably cause polyploid chromosome sets.

J. I. Willaman

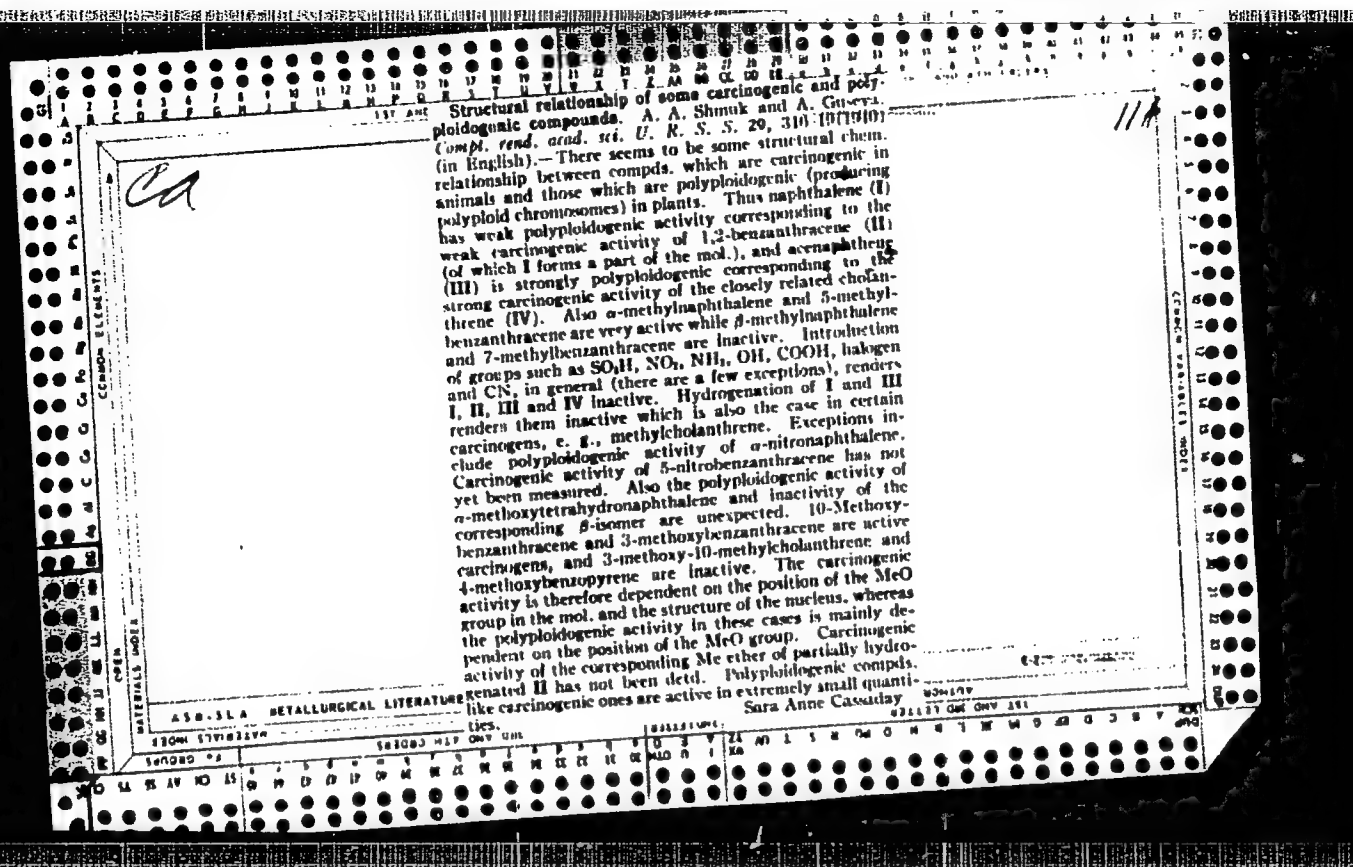
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON ELEMENTS		PROCEDURES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		COMMON ELEMENTS	
B C		<p>Structure of substances inducing polyploidy in plants. A. BOMBUK and A. GUSEVA (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1939, 24, 441-446). The polyploidogenic action on plants of some carbocyclic and heterocyclic compounds is described. The regularities observed in the change of activity of carcinogenic compounds when certain groups are introduced also occur in the case of naphthalene and acenaphthene derivatives with respect to their action on plants. The only exception is 1-nitronaphthalene, which is very active towards plants. Quinoline and 3:8-dibromopyridine are also active. The position of the substituent group is important and this is particularly noticeable with 1- and 2-substituted naphthalenes, many of the former being very active whilst the latter are all inactive. Plants are not all equally responsive to the active substances, the most susceptible being cereals, whilst leguminous plants are most resistant. Certain substances such as ethyl α-naphthoate, 3:8-dibromopyridine, and 1-nitronaphthalene are equally active towards all the plants tested (wheat, barley, peas, vetch, clover, flax, tobacco, and <i>N. rustica</i>).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">J. N. A.</p>		A-4	
ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					
FROM LITERATURE		FROM BOWLING		FROM BOWLING	
SOURCES		SOURCES		SOURCES	
SOURCES		SOURCES		SOURCES	

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS													3RD AND 4TH ORDERS												
<p>CA</p> <p>Biological activity of isomeric compounds. I. Action of isomeric naphthalene derivatives on plants. A. A. Shimuk and A. Guseva. <i>Russkimiya S.</i> 129-32(1940). — In all cases where polyploidogenic activity is manifested by naphthalene compds., only the α-derivs. are active. Thus, the Me ether of β-naphthol is devoid of activity, whereas the Me ether of α-naphthol is highly active in inducing polyploidy. H. Priestley</p> <p>INST. of Genetics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, MOSCOW</p> <p>ASH-LLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									
<p>GROUPS OF</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26</p>																									

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50		
<p>11D</p> <p>Polyploidogenic action on plants of naphthol ethers and naphthoic acid esters. A. A. Shumuk and A. Gusev. <i>Comp. rend. acad. sci. U. S. S. R.</i> 26, 420-3 (1940) (in English).—Alkyl esters of α-naphthoic acid and alkyl β-naphthyl ethers induce polyplody, the activity decreasing with increasing wt. of the alkyl group. β-Naphthoic acid esters and β-naphthyl ethers are inactive. α- and β-Naphthyl acetates and benzoates are inactive. The activity varies for different species of plants. A. H. K.</p>																																																			
<p>ASTM-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			

1ST AND 2ND CROSS										3RD AND 4TH CROSS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>Haloid derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons and their polyphosphoric activity. A. SCHMUK and A. GOSWAMI (Soviet Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1960, 28, 674-677; cf. A. 1960, III, 272).—The activity of the 1-halogenonaphthalenes increases in the order Cl < Br < I. Introduction of a second halogen strongly reduces activity, and the effect depends on the position of the second atom, for 1:4-dibromide is only slightly active, while 1:2-dibromonaphthalene is inactive. Although acenaphthene and its 5-chloro and 6-bromo derivatives are very active, 5-iodoacenaphthene is quite inactive. The position of the halogen in the acenaphthene mol. is very important, for 1- and 2-bromo-compounds are inactive, and only the 3-halogeno-compounds are active. Introduction of Br into α- and β-naphthol acids, 1:8-naphthalic acid, and α- and β-naphthylamines does not produce activity. 9:10-Dibromoanthracene, 9-bromophenanthrene, 4-bromo- and 4:4'-dibromo-diphenyl are also inactive.</p>																			
AUG. 51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										E-27									
FROM SYMBOL										FROM SYMBOL									
SYMBOL NO.										SYMBOL NO.									



Synthesis of 1-naphthalenecarboxylic acid. A. Shmuk and A. Guseva, *J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 14, 1031-5 (1941) (French summary); *Ch. C.A.* 57, 2005^a.—Naphthalene (100 g.), 75 cc. 40% formalin, 110 cc. concd. HCl, and 85 cc. concd. H_2SO_4 are stirred at 55-60° for 20 hrs. It is advantageous to add the chloromethylating agent gradually over the first 10 hrs. of reaction to avoid troublesome emulsions. The oily 1-(chloromethyl)naphthalene is sepi., washed with Na_2CO_3 soln. and water; yield of crude is 120 g., contg. 70-75% chloromethylated product. The above (80 g.) is dissolved in 250 cc. EtOH, filtered, and the clear soln. is treated with 27 g. KCN in 150 cc. water and 45 cc. EtOH and refluxed for 3 hrs.; after cooling, the mixt. is treated with 2 vols. of water and the nitrile extd. with an org. solvent. The crude nitrile is boiled with 120 g. KOH in 250 cc. water for 8 hrs., cooled, extd. with an org. solvent, and the aq. soln. acidified with 50% H_2SO_4 with cooling to yield 40 g. crude $C_{10}H_7Cl-COOH$, m. 116°; crys. from hot water gave a product, which is essentially pure 1-naphthalenecarboxylic acid, m. 120-8°.

The chloromethylation yields appreciable amts. of 1,5-bis(chloromethyl)naphthalene, m. 124° (from EtOH), which with Zn and alc. HCl gave $C_{10}H_6Me_2$, the picrate of which was identical with that of 1,5-dichloride, m. 135-6°.

G. M. Kosoloff

G. M. Kozlapoff

Phytotoxic action of methyl derivatives of benzene and naphthalene on plants. A. Sahasrab and A. Guvra, (*Gympsa. revd.*) *Ann. Sci. U. Ind.*, 1941, 8A, 600-641).—Growth, phytochemical reactions, general, pyreneol, phloroglucinol, 1:2:4-trihydroxy benzoic acid, their methyl ethers have no polycyclic aromatic activity, and it is concluded that introduction of one, two, or three methoxyl groups take all possible positions in benzene produces no activity. 1-o-Methoxy-2-naphthol; 1:6-, 2:3-, 1:6-, and 2:6-dihydroxy-1-o-methoxy- and 2:6-, 2:6-, and 2:7-dimethoxy-naphthalene are inactive, whilst 1-methoxynaphthalene has pronounced activity. 1:4-Dimethoxy- does not cause polyphubly but cell division in dis- turbed and multi-nuclear cells are formed, whilst 1:8-dimethoxy- naphthalene produces polyphubly and multinuclear cells. Hence a naphthalene produces polyphubly and multinuclear cells. Hence a naphthalene group in the 1-position in naphthalene causes polyphubly idogenic activity, but this does not necessarily apply to polycyclic aromatic compounds, since the naphthalene ring because -anthrol and its systems containing the naphthalene ring because -anthrol and its methyl ether are inactive. Thymol, eugenol, isoeugenol, chavicol, and their methyl ethers, carvacrol methyl ether, and guaiacol have no effect but are very toxic to wheat seedlings. The methyl ethers of carvacrol and chavicol cause pronounced morphological changes in leaf development, whereby the breadth is increased and length decreased. 2-Hydroxy- and 2-methoxy-1-naphthaldehyde are inactive. J. N. A.

BC

A-4

Active of paraffin compounds as indicated by hydrogenation. A. S. K. and J. G. C. (Soviet Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., 1948, 1949). The active hydrocarbons have no polyene and 1-methyl-2-propylhydrocarbons have no polyene and 1-methyl-2-propylhydrocarbons have no polyene and 1-methyl-2-propylhydrocarbons have no polyene.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

OPEN MATERIALS INDEX

CROSS-REFERENCED INDEX

GUSEVA, A.

USSR/Chemistry - Vitamin K

Nov 48

"Synthesis of a Water-Soluble Analogue of Vitamin K," A. Shmuk (deceased), A. Guseva, Sci Tech Lab of Vitamin Ind, 3 pp

"Zhur Priklad Khim" Vol XXI, No 11

Describes synthesis of bisulfite derivatives of 2-methyl-1, 4-naphthoquinone, which are very soluble in water, and have high antihemorrhagic activity and low toxicity. Submitted 7 Mar 47.

PA 47/49T25

ODINTSOVA, E.M., MEYSEL, N.N. and GUSEVA, A.A.

Institute of Microbiology, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

"Utilization of *Endomyces magnusii* for quantitative analysis of vitamin B₁ through fermentation."

SO: MIKROBIOLOGIA, Vol. 20, No. 3, May/June 51.

GUSEVA4A8A3

600

1. GUSEVA, A. A.
- 2a. USSR (600)
4. Communicable Diseases; Menstruation
7. Ovarian function in acute infectious diseases. Akush. i gin., No. 1, 1952
Kandidat Meditsinskikh Nauk Iz Kafedry Akysheerstva i Ginekologii (Zav. - Prof.
Ye. Ya. Stavskaya)

- 9a. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, March 1952. UNCLASSIFIED
Stavropol'skogo Meditsinskogo Instituta

GUSEVA, A. A. and PROKOPENKO, I. G.

"Pathohistological Changes in the Female Genitalia in Acute Infectious Diseases," Akush. i gin., No.3, 1952

GUSEVA, A.

"Quantitative Determination of Aucubin in *Eucommia*," Dokl. AN SSSR, 85,
No.6, 1952

GUSEVA, A.A.

TER-BARTANOV, V.N.; GUSEV, V.M.; BAKYEV, N.N.; LABUNETS, N.F.; GUSEVA, A.A.;
REZNIK, P.A.

Transmission of ectoparasites of mammals by birds. Zool.zhur. 33
no.5:1116-1125 S-0 '54. (MIRA 7:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya
SSSR i Stavropol'skiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Parasites--Mammals) (Birds as carriers of disease)

TER-VARTANOV, V.N.; GUSEV, V.M.; REZNIK, P.A.; GUSEVA, A.A.; MIRZOYEVA, M.N.;
BOCHARNIKOV, O.N.; BAKYEV, N.N.

Study on the transmission of ticks and fleas by birds [English summary
in insert]. Zool.zhur.35 no.2:173-189 F '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Kavkaza i Zakavkaz'ya, Ministerstva
zdraveokhraneniya SSSR i Stavropol'skiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy
institut.
(Parasites--Birds) (Ticks) (Fleas)

GUSEVA, A. A., GUSEV, V. M., AND BEDNIY, S. N.

"Ecological Groups of Birds and Their Role in the Life of Ticks and Fleas."

Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

Anti-Plague Institute of Caucasia and Transcaucasia, Stavropol'

GUSEV, V.M.; GUSEVA, A.A.

Habitation and mass reproduction sites of the tick *Ixodes frontalis*
Panz. in Daghestan. Zool.zhur. 39 no.7:1096-1099 JI '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

1. Research Anti-Plague Institute of the Caucasus and Transcaucasia,
U.S.S.R. Ministry of Public Health, Stavropol.

(Kisil-Yurt District--Ticks)

(Parasites--Birds)

GUSEVA, A.A.; ZAMAKHAYEVA, Ye.I.

Experimental infestation of ticks (*Dermacentor marginatus*
Sulz.) with the pathogen of brucellosis. Trudy Nauch.-
issl. protivochum. inst. Kav. i Zakav. no.5:211-214 '61.
(MIRA 17:1)

MIKHAYLOVA, R.S.; GUSEVA, A.A.; GUSEV, V.M.

Cases of the isolation of Salmonella from ticks (*Hyalomma plumbeum* (Panz.)). Trudy Nauch.-issl. protivochum. inst. Kav. i Zakav. no.5:215-216 '61. (MIRA 17:1)

GUSEVA, A.A.

Description of the male of *Ixodes frontalis* (Panzer, 1798).
Trudy Nauch.-issl. protivochum. inst. Kav. i Zakav. no.5:
298-300 '61. (MIRA 17:1)

GUSEV, A.K.; GUSEVA, A.A.

Geomorphology of the Oka declivity in Pavlovo District,
Gorkiy Province. Uch.zap.Kaz.un. 121 no.6:91-97 '61.
(MIRA 14:10)
(Pavlovo District (Gorkiy Province)--Geomorphology)

GUSEV, V.M.; BEDNYI, S.N.; GUSEVA, A.A.; LABUNETS, N.F.; BAKYEV, N.N.

Ecological groups of birds of the Caucasus and their role
in the life of ticks and fleas. Trudy Nauch.-issl. protivo-
chum. inst. Kav. i Zakav. no.5:217-267 '61.
(MIRA 17:1)

GUSEV, V.M.; TIFLOVA, L.A.; GUSEVA, A.A.; BEDNYI, S.N.

Notes on fleas and ticks in Askaniya-Nova. Trudy Nauch. issl. protivochum. inst. Kav. i Zakav. no.5:268-275 '61.
(MIRA 17:1)

GUSEV, V.M. [deceased]; GUSEVA, A.A.; PETROSYAN, E.A.; EYGELIS, Yu.K.

Role of birds in the transmission of ticks and fleas based on
materials from the Azerbaijan S.S.R. Zool. zhur. 41 no.6:
905-912 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Research Anti-Plague Institute of the Caucasus and Trans-
Caucasia (Stavropol Kavkazsky) and Azerbaijan Anti-Plague
Station, Baku.
(Azerbaijan—Ticks) (Azerbaijan—Fleas)
(Birds as carriers of disease)

GUSEV, V.M.; GUSEVA, A.A.; REZNIK, P.A.

Role of birds in the distribution of fleas (Suctoria) and
ticks (Ixodoidea) in Daghestan. Med. paraz. i parazit. bol.
32 no.6:738-739 N-D '63 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivochumnogo instituta
Kavkaza i Zakavkaz'ya i Stavropol'skogo pedagogicheskogo
instituta.

STUPISHIN, A.V., prof.; BABANOV, Yu.V., ml. nauchn. sotr.;
GUSEVA, A.A., ml. nauchn. sotr.; DUGLAV, V.A., dots.;
ZAKHAROV, A.S., dots.; KOSTINA, N.M., assistant; LAVROV,
D.D., dots.; LAPTEVA, N.N., assistant; ROMANOV, D.F., ml.
nauchn. sotr.; SIROTKINA, M.M., aspirant; SMIRNOVA, T.A.,
ml. nauchn. sotr.; TORSUYEV, N.P., st. prepod.; TAYGIN,
A.S., st. prepod.; TROFIMOV, A.M., assistant; KHARITONOV,
A.T., prepod.; STUPISHIN, A.V., red.; KHABIBULOV, R.K.,
red.

[Establishing physicogeographical regions in the middle
Volga Valley] Fiziko-geograficheskoe raionirovanie Sred-
nego Povolz'ia. Kazan', Izd-vo Kazanskogo univ., 1964. 196 p.
(MIRA 18:12)

KOZLOV, L.A., assistant (Kazan'); SADYKOV, B.G., aspirant (Kazan');
GUSEVA, A.A., vrach-kursant; SHISHKINA, G.G., vrach-kursant;
YUR'YEVA, G.Ye, Vrach-kursant; KAPLUN, V.M. (Okha na Sakhaline)

Discussion. Kaz.med.zhur. no.1:102 Ja-F'63. (MHA 16:8)

1. Akushersko-ginekologicheskiy tsikl Novokuznetskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey
(for Guseva, Shishkan, Yur'yeva).
(NO SUBJECT HEADINGS)

S/169/62/000/010/017/071
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Guseva, A.A. and Marmorshteyn, L.M.

TITLE: Relation of the resistivity of sedimentary rocks to their porosity and permeability magnitudes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 10, 1962, 16, abstract 10A101 (Inform. byul. In-ta geol. Arktiki, no. 25, 1961, 54-62)

TEXT: The resistivity ρ_r was measured on sandstone specimens, whose porosity K_{po} and permeability K_{pc} varied from 5.06 to 35.8% and from 0.25 to 4753 millidarsis respectively, the specimens being saturated with NaCl solution having a concentration of 50 g/l. For the studied specimens it is noted that there is a statistical relation between the parameter ρ_r and the magnitudes of K_{po} and K_{pc} . A generalized comparison of the parameters ρ_r and K_{po} was prepared. It shows that the scatter of points increases as K_{po} decreases. This is connected with the fact that the influence of the pore channel structure on the magnitude of ρ_r increases as K_{po} dim-

Card 1/2

Relation of the resistivity ...

S/169/62/000/010/017/071
D228/D307

inishes.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

GUSEVA, A. D.

First Upper Cretaceous petroleum in Caucasus. D. V. Neumayr and A. D. Guseva (Dept. Geol. and Geochem. Moscow Univ.). Vostochnaia Azia, Vol. 12, Ser. Biol. Pochven., Geol., Geogr. No. 1, 183-4 (1957). A petrographic description is given of the Selinsk anticline (10-18 km. from the Caspian sea between the rivers Gamsi-dzen and Hashveinski), where rich deposits of Mesozoic and natural gas of the Upper Cretaceous period have been found. The anticline is of brachial type, traced by a sagging and stretching in the northern and northwesterly direction. Crude oil from this deposit contains S < 0.25, asphalt 6-9%, asphaltene 0.1-0.8%, and liquid paraffin wax about 13%, d_{40}^{20} is 0.830-0.870, and the dynamic viscosity 25 centipoise at 23°. Not more than 20% b. up to 200°, the gasoline-kerosine fraction represents 37-45%, and 90% b. up to 550°. The gas produced consists mainly of CH_4 , with

higher homologs 6-8% by vol., and CO_2 3-6%. A. P. K.

5
1-11/1

7-10-61

gms
1-11/1

etc

NYANKOVSKAYA, R.N.; GUSEVA, A.D.; YAROSLAVTSEVA, I.A.; KALINKINA, I.F.;
MAZILOVA, N.V.

Quaternary reciprocal system consisting of fluorides, bromides,
and carbonates of sodium and potassium. Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.1:
192-201 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Yaroslavskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut
imeni K.D.Ushinskogo.
(Alkali metals halides) (Alkali metal carbonates)
(Systems (Chemistry))

TALAYKO-KALASHNIKOVA, A.Z.; GUSEVA, A.M. zaveduyushchaya; BIRGER, O.G., nauchnyy rukovoditel'; PROKHOROVICH, Ye.V., glavnyy vrach; SHIRVINDT, B.G., zaveduyushchiy.

Experimental study of the diagnostic tellurite test. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.4:25-28 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Tsentral'naya laboratoriya Klinicheskoy detskoy bol'nitsy (for Guseva and Birger, Talayko-Kalashnikova). 2. Klinicheskaya detskaya bol'nitsa (for Prokhorovich). 3. Infektsionnyy otdel Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo pediatricheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya RSFSR (for Shirvindt, Talayko-Kalashnikova). (Diphtheria)

GUSEVA, A.D.

KALASHNIKOVA-TALAYKO, A.Z.; BELAYA, N.K.; GUSEVA, A.D.

Improvement in the bacteriological diagnosis of diphtheria. Sov. med.
18 no.8:16-19 Ag '54. (MLA 7:8)

1. Iz Tsentral'noy laboratorii (nauchnyy rukovoditel' O.G.Birger)
Moskovskoy gorodskoy detskoy konicheskoy bol'nitsy No.1 (glavnyy
vrach Ye.V.Prokhorovich)
(DIPHTERIA, diagnosis
bacteriol. method)

BIRGER, O.G.; GUSEVA, A.D.

Variation in the sensitivity of dysentery bacteria to synthomycin during a number of years. *Pediatrics* 39 no.3:25-28 My-Je '56.

(MIRA 9:9)

1. Iz Tsentral'noy laboratorii Klinicheskoy detskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach Ye.V.Prokhorovich)

(DYSENTERY, ther.

chloramphenicol, eff. of acquired resist. of causative bacteria)

(CHLORAMPHENICOL, ther. use

dysentery, eff. of acquire resist.)

GUSEVA, A. G.

EFT

.R93547

SNIZHENIYE SEBESTOIMOSTI PEREVOZOK (LOWERING COSTS OF TRANSPORTATION, BY)

A. G. GUSEVA, N. G. VINNICHENKO I V. A. KABAOV. MOSKVA, TRANZHELDORTIZDAT, 1956.

61 P. DIAGRS., TABLES.

KABANOV, V.A.; GUSEVA, A.G.

The effort to lower the cost of haulage. Zhel.dor.transp. 37 no.4:
41-45 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)

(Railroads--Freight)

5(3)

AUTHORS:

Solov'yeva, I. A., Guseva, A. G.

SOV/79-29-6-63/72

TITLE:

On Several Benzothiazole Derivatives (O nekotorykh proizvodnykh benzthiazola). VI. On a New Method of Synthesis of 2-Hydrazine Benzothiazole Mono- and Dicarboxylic Acids (VI. O novom metode sinteza 2-gidrazinbenzthiazol-mono- i dikarbo- novykh kislota)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 6, pp 2068-2073 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The methods of synthesis of heterocyclic hydrazines, recorded in references 1-11, are not convenient for the synthesis of several benzothiazole derivatives, especially of benzothiazole mono- and dicarboxylic acids. According to Th. Curtius and E. Schmidt it had to be assumed, that the 2-aminobenzothiazole, in which the nitrogen atom of the amino group shows an apparently amidine character, could react with hydrazine hydrate just in the same way. The authors studied therefore the effect of hydrazine hydrate upon 2-aminobenzothiazole and its derivatives. When 2-aminobenzothiazole is heated with hydrazine hydrate dissolved in water at 120°, a vigorous formation of ammonia takes place. After precipitation of the product by cooling, it easily formed with the silvernitrate dissolved

Card 1/3

On Several Benzothiazole Derivatives. VI. On a New SOV/79-29-6-63/72
Method of Synthesis of 2-Hydrazine Benzothiazole Mono- and Dicarboxylic Acids

in ammonia a layer of silver and condensed together with acetic acid ester to 1-benzothiazolyl-(2')-3-methylpyrazolene (Ref 7). Based on these results and also on the results of the analysis it could be established, that a splitting off of the amino group takes place in this reaction and benzothiazole-2-hydrazine (I) is formed. At a weak acidification of the solution and after removal of compound (I), a yellow oil, easily soluble in hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide, was separated. In open air it is quickly transformed into a crystalline product (II) the structure of which was proved by miscibility test. Thus a partial disruption of the benzothiazole ring and formation of the o-aminothiophenole (Ref 14)(Scheme), is effected by this reaction. By longer heating the yield of 2-hydrazine benzothiazole decreases, whereas the yield of sulfide (II) increases. The same reaction with substituted 2-aminobenzothiazole did not succeed. Under the above named conditions the 2-aminobenzothiazole carboxylic acids react quite differently. When heating 2-aminobenzothiazole-6-carboxylic acid with hydrazine hydrate dissolved in water at 120-130°, the formation of ammonia ceased after 6-9 hours. The

Card 2/3

On Several Benzothiazole Derivatives. VI. On a New
Method of Synthesis of 2-Hydrazine Benzothiazole Mono- and Dicarboxylic Acids

SOV/79-29-6-63/72

product precipitated in acidification showed a reaction characteristic of the hydrazine group (layer of silver) and led by conversion with stearyl acetate to the corresponding pyrazolone derivative (Ref 16). The mentioned properties and data of analysis of synthesized compounds correspond to the structure of 2-hydrazinebenzothiazole-6-carboxylic acid (III) (85 % yield). Analogously compounds (IV-VI) were obtained (Ref 17) from the 2-aminobenzothiazole-5,6-, 5,7-, and 6,7-dicarboxylic acids with satisfactory yields. There are 1 table and 20 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Cinematography and Photography)
April 4, 1958

SUBMITTED:

Card 3/3

SOLOV'YEVA, I.A.; LEVKOYEV, I.I.; GUSEVA, A.G.

Structure of colored substances forming under the effect of the
oxydation by air oxygen of the color components, derivatives of
pyrazolone(5). Trudy NIKFI no.40:95-105 '60. (MIRA 15:2)
(Pyrazoline)(Color photography--Films)

L 6913-65 ENT(m)/EWP(j) Pc-L

SSD/ASD(a)-5/AFWL/ESD(83)/ESI(t)/RAEM(t) RE
S/0058/64/000/004/D116/DLL6

ACCESSION NR: AR4039920

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fiz., Abs. 4D894

54

AUTHORS: Solov'yeva, I. A.; Tkachenko, T. G.; Guseva, A. G.

TITLE: Research in the field of azomethine dyes. VI. Azomethine
dyes derived from 2-acylamino-pyrazolones

CITED SOURCE: Kinotekhnika. Nauchno-tekhn. sb., vy* p. 4, 1963,
103-116

TOPIC TAGS: organic derivative, dye, photographic emulsion, color
film, sensitivity increase

TRANSLATION: A large number of azomethine dyes (AD) have been sensi-
tized. These dyes are the color producing components of multilayer
color films, and are of the class of derivatives of 2-acylamino-
pyrazolones (5) with different acyl residues in the amino group. The

Card 1/2

L 6913-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4039920

photographic and optical properties of these azomethine dyes have been investigated, along with some properties of dyes obtained from them by color development (absorption spectra and stability). The introduction of the acyl residue into the amino group of the AD deepens their color, particularly in alcohol solutions. The absorption of the AD in gelatine emulsion is characterized by a hypsochromic shift of the absorption maximum compared with the alcohol solutions, and by a simultaneous broadening of the entire absorption band. Many investigated AD from the 1-aryl-3-acylaminopyrazolone series are quite active under color development and form highly stable dyes. The latter pertains also to AD from the series of 3-N-alkyl (aryl)-N-acylaminopyrazolones, but unlike the preceding series these AD have a small reactivity. Bibliography, 21 titles. A. Kartuzhanskiy.

SUB CODE: ES, OC

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

GUSEVA, A.I., CHURCHILL, R.A.

Use of fast-hardening resins with two combined hardeners at
the Boshenko Furniture Factory in Kiev. Sum. 1 dar. prom.
no. 2x21.22 Ap-Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

VINOGRADOV, Sergey Kuz'mich; REPEYKOV, Viktor Nikolayevich; LEBEDEV,
Aleksey Mikhaylovich; SUBBOTIN, S.S.; retsenzents; KOROTKOV, S.N.,
retsenzents; KOBLYAKOVA, Ye.B., nauchnyy red.; GUSEVA, A.I., red.;
KNAKNIN, M.T., tekhn.red.

[Making patterns for men's outer garments] Konstruirovaniye
muzhskoi verkhnei odezhdy. Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry
RSFSR, 1961. 335 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Men's clothing)

LEVIN, Semen Rafailovich; GUSEVA, A. I.ⁿ, red.; RATTIL', K. N., nauchnyy red.;
SHVETSOV, S. V., tekhn. red.

[New methods of the design and calculation of air inflow ducts
for the ventilation systems of textile and light industry
enterprises] Novye metody rascheta pritochnykh ventilatsion-
nykh kanalov na predpriyatiyakh tekstil'noi i legkoi pro-
myshlennosti. Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn. lit-ry RSFSR, 1961.
71 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Factories--Air conditioning)

MATVEYEV, Viktor Vasil'yevich; NAUMOV, Anatoliy Aleksandrovich;
SAFRAY, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; GUSEVA, A.I., red.;
MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.

[MPS, a semiautomatic press for the vulcanization of rubber
parts] Press-poluavtomat MPS dlia vulkanizatsii resinovykh
detalei. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi
promyshl., 1958. 104 p. (MIRA 13:4)
(Vulcanization--Equipment and supplies)

Index, a.v.

PAVLOV, Sergey Aleksandrovich, prof.; AVILOV, Aleksey Alekseyevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; BARAMBOYM, Nikolay Konstantinovich, prof.; MONASTYRSKAYA, Mariya Solomonovna, dotsent; KHRONOVA, Nina Sergeyevna, dotsent; KUZ'MINSKIY, A.S., prof., retsenzent; KIPNIS, B.Ya., inzh., retsenzent; MINAYEVA, T.M., red.; GUSEVA, A.I., red.; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Technology of artificial leather] Tekhnologiya iskusstvennoi kozhi. Pod red. S.A.Pavlova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1958. 654 p. (MIRA 12:4)
(Leather, Artificial)

OVRUTSKIY, Matvey Shlemovich; CHERNOV, N.V., prof., retsenzents; MIKHAYLOV, A.N., prof., retsenzents; VOLKOV, V.A., inzh., retsenzents; GUSEVA, A.I., red.; KNAKNIN, M.T., tekhn.red.

[New methods of tanning hard leathers; tanning of hard leathers with the use of chromium syntan, aluminum syntan, and chromium silicate complex compounds.] Novye metody dubleniya zhestkikh kozh; dublenie zhestkikh kozh s primeneniem khromsintanovykh, aliumo-sintanovykh i khromosilikatnykh kompleksnykh soedinenii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1959. 171 p. (MIRA 13:3)

(Tanning materials)

ZAYONCHKOVSKIY, Anton Denisovich, prof.; BERNSTEYN, Mordekh-Khatskelevich;
YABKO, Yakov Moiseyevich; SHMERLING, Boris Moiseyevich [deceased];
GUSEVA, A.I., red.; KNAKIN, M.T., tekhn.red.

[Technology of artificial leather with a fiber base (IK)] Tekhnologia iskusstvennoi kozhi na voloknistoi osnove (IK). Pod obshchei red. A.D.Zaionchkovskogo. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1959. 423 p. (MIRA 12:9)
(Leather, Artificial)

ALEKSEYENKO, Vladimir Iosifovich; KOLESNIKOV, Vladimir Nikitich;
SAFRAY, Boris Aleksandrovich; KHROMOVA, Nina Sergeyevna;
PAVLOV, S.A., prof., nauchnyy red.; KATS, A.S., inzh.,
nauchnyy red.; GUSEVA, A.I., red.; BATYREVA, G.G., tekhn.
red.

[Design and planning of new and reorganized factories for
artificial (rubber-type) leather] Proektirovanie novykh i
rekonstruiemykh predpriyatii iskusstvennoi kozhi (tipa
reziny). Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry RSFSR, 1961.
102 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Rubber goods industry)

GUSEVA, A.M.; SHEFFER, V.V.; SHIN, P.V.; ZHURIN, A.B.; TIMONOV, N.P.;
KLYUSHKIN, P.A.; POL'ON. R.Kh.

Local information. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i ool. 8
no.10:59-60 0 '63.

(MIRA 17:6)

GUSEVA, A.N.; PARNOV, Ye.I.

Solubility of cyclohexane in water. Zhur. fiz. khim. 37 no.12:
2763 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

KEVESH, Ye.L. (Kuybyshev, ul. Novo-Sadovaya, d.4, kv.27); GUSEVA, A.N.

X-ray observations on heart and lung changes following mitral commissurotomy. Grud. khir. 5 no.5:9-15 S-O '63.

(MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. - prof. Ye.L. Kevesh).

PIKOVSKIY, Yu.I.; GUSEVA, A.N.

Evidence of bitumen in volcanic pipes of the Angara-Chuna region
(Oktyabr'skoye iron ore deposit). Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geol. 28
no.2:73-79 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kafedra geologii i geokhimii goryuchikh iskopayemykh
Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Irkutsk Province--Bitumen--Geology)

GUSEVA, A.N.; PARNOV, Ye.I.

Isothermal cross sections of the cyclohexane-water systems.
Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2:Khim. 19 no.1:77-78 Ja-F '64.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Kafedra geologii i geokhimii goryuchikh iskopayemykh
geologicheskogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo universiteta.

GUSEVA, A.N.; PARNOV, Ye.I.

Isothermal sections of binary systems monocyclic arenes - water
at 25, 100, and 200°C. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.3:805-806 Mr '64.
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

USSR, A . . .

USSR/ Chemistry Analysis methods

Card : 1/1 Pub. 151 - 21/33

Authors : Izmail'skiy, V. A., and Guseva, A. N.

Title : Outer-molecular reactions and chromatism. Part 5.- Absorption spectra of molecular complexes nitro-compounds and aromatic amines

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/8, 1402 - 1415, August 1954

Abstract : A method of analyzing nitro-aromatic amine combinations by studying the absorption spectra of their molecular complexes, is described. A hypothesis was made that the reaction between molecules in such complexes activated by exomolecular forces may result in the formation of a special type of partial electron bond with the participation of π - electrons. The reduction in excitation energy, as result of reaction of two polar-opposite chromophoric systems, is explained. Seventeen references: 10 USSR; 2 USA and 5 German (1910 - 1953). Tables; graphs.

Institution : The V. P. Potemkin Pedagogical Institute, Moscow

Submitted : December 10, 1953

Category: USSR / Physical Chemistry - Molecule. Chemical bond.

B-4

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 29585

Author : Izmail'skiy V. A., Guseva A. N., Solov'yeva Ye. S.

Inst : not given

Title : Exomolecular Interaction and Coloration. VI. Investigation of Absorption Spectra of Molecular Complexes of 1,3-Dinitro-benzene and 2,4-Dinitro-Stilbene with Dimethylamino-Stilbene

Orig Pub: Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, 26, No 6, 1766-1778

Abstract: The following were studied: reflexion spectrum of 2,4-dinitro-4'-dimethylamino-stilbene (I), its absorption spectra (AS) in CH OH, alcohol, benzene and pyridine, and the AS of the following mixtures: 1) 2,4-dinitrostilbene (II) and 4-dimethylamino-stilbene (III), 2) m-dinitro-benzene (IV) and III, 3) IV and $C_6H_5N(CH_3)_2$ at different concentrations in pyridine, in the visible region. The λ_{max} , $\lg \epsilon$ and AS curves are given. It was found that the region of absorption of II + III is very close to that of I, due to exomolecular interaction (EMI) of electrophilic and electron-donor chromo-

Card : 1/2

-12-

Category: USSR / Physical Chemistry - Molecule. Chemical bond.

B-4

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 29585

phors, by means of the extramolecular field. A confirmation is provided of the previous conclusions of the authors concerning the similarity of excitation energies on EMI and endomolecular interaction of the same, or of structurally similar, chromophors in conjugated position. I was synthesized by condensation of equimolecular amounts of p-dimethylamino-benzaldehyde (V) and 2,4-dinitro-toluene, in the presence of piperidine (135-140°, 2 hours), MP 180-181° (from pyridine). II was obtained analogously from equimolecular amounts of 2,4-dinitro-phenylacetic acid and C₆H₅CHO (160-170°, 1 hour; 140°, 2 hours), MP 140° (from glacial CH₃COOH). III was prepared analogously from V and phenylacetic acid; MP 147.5-148°. Communication V, see RZhKhim, 1956, 49931.

Card : 2/2

-13-

27

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Catalytic Diamination of Hydro-Aromatic Ketones. A. P. Terentev and A. N. Guseva. 10 pages. Battelle translation from *Reports of the Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R.*, v. 52, 1946, p. 135-138.

Shows results of experimental work on the application of "irreversible catalysis" to the diamination of cyclohexanone, 1-methyl-cyclohexanone-2, and cyclopentanone. Cyclohexanone yields a mixture of mostly phenol and cyclohexanol; methylation of cyclohexanone yielded mostly the corresponding compounds; cyclopentanone did not react similarly. In both the first two cases, it was found possible to reverse the reaction to some extent.

E-2

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
10	<p>Dismutation of hydroaromatic ketones. A. N. Guseva. <i>Vestnik Moskov. Univ.</i> 1947, 131-3. — Summary of a thesis. In analogy with Zeliniskii's (C.A. 19, 1261) conversion of methylenecyclohexane into PhMe and methylenecyclohexane, cyclohexanone in the presence of Pt and Pd catalysts at 180-200°, in a slow stream of CO₂, gives 60% of a mixt. of PhOH and cyclohexanol; part of the latter undergoes dehydration and the resulting cyclohexene undergoes conversion into a mixt. of cyclohexane and C₆H₆. Under the same conditions, 2-methylcyclohexanone is converted into 2-methylcyclohexanol and <i>o</i>-cresol; the secondary reaction results in 1-methylcyclohexene, methylcyclohexane, and PhMe. Menthone gives a mixt. of menthol, thymol, menthene, menthane, and <i>p</i>-cymene. The amts. (in mole %) of the reaction products (aromatic hydrocarbon, cyclohexane hydrocarbon, cyclohexene hydrocarbon, phenol, hydroaromatic alc.) are: from cyclohexanone, 12.12, 10.39, traces, 32.85, 39.1; from methylcyclohexanone, 12.6, 20.08, traces, 32.22, 33.80; from menthone, 4.0, 6.9, traces, 45.30, 44.80. Cyclopentanone suffers no change over Pt at 200°; ketones with the CO group outside the ring undergo no dismutation. Ni catalysts, Al₂O₃, and Cr₂O₃ also promote the dismutation of cyclohexanone but only at a higher temp. and to a lesser extent. In contrast to Zeliniskii's reaction with methylenecyclohexanes, dismutation of the cyclohexanones is reversible; from a mixt. of a hydroaromatic alc. and the corresponding phenol in the mol. ratio 2:1, 10-15% hydroaromatic ketones are obtained: cyclohexanol + PhOH give cyclohexanone, methylcyclohexanol + <i>o</i>-cresol give methylcyclohexanone, menthol + thymol give menthone. Cyclohexanone oxime on platinized C at 200° in <i>vacuo</i> forms partly (besides decompn.) PhNH₂ and cyclohexylamine. N. Thun</p>
A 50.11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION	

GUSEVA, A.N.; ASHKINADZE, L.D.; LEYFMAN, I.Ye.

Infrared spectra of solid petroleum paraffins in the 700 cm^{-1}
region. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser. 2: Khim. 15 no.3:75-77 My-Je '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Kafedra geologii i geokhimii goryuchikh iskopayemykh
Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Paraffins--Spectra)

S/065/61/000/002/006/008
E030/E235

AUTHORS: Guseva, A. N., Ashkinadze, L. D. and Ieyfman, I. Ye.

TITLE: Characteristics of the Infra-Red Absorption Spectra
of Solid Petroleum Paraffins

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1961, No. 2,
pp. 59-62

TEXT: The infra-red absorption spectra of very narrow fractions of solid petroleum products exhibiting carbamide complexes have been studied in the region $700-750\text{ cm}^{-1}$. Previous published data referred only to individual hydrocarbons, and it was claimed that n-paraffins could be distinguished from the others (iso- and cycloparaffins) by a strong shoulder at 732 cm^{-1} . This has now not only been disproved, but there is also no clear correlation at all between absorption spectrum and physico-chemical structure, although a dependence of spectral shape on melting temperature has been found. Petroleum crudes and fractions of the following origins were studied: Ozek-Suat, El'sk, Chalodidi, Selli, Shirvanskaya. They were fractionated from a benzol solution of the complex formed by them and methanol saturated with carbamide, and the complex was broken by heating with

Card 1/3

S/065/61/000/002/006/008
E030/E235

Characteristics of the Infra-Red Absorption Spectra of Solid Petroleum Paraffins

distilled water to 90°C. They were then split into about 50 fractions according to melting point between 19.5 and 68.2°C, and each is characterized by a sum factor, $S_c = 2(10^{2n_{90}} - 1400) - 0.84t_{MP}$, which measures the deviation from the n-paraffin structure, where t_{MP} is the melting temperature. The spectra obtained are reproduced in the article. The spectra were obtained from thin films mounted on a sodium-chloride crystal spectrometer MKC-12 (IKS-12) at room temperature, with specimen and slit size adjusted for maximum resolution. It is seen that the 720 line is alone in the low melting specimens, but the 732 line increases in size with melting point until a 732/720 doublet is formed. The 720 line is usually ascribed to (CH₂) chain deformation, and the 732 to the crystal structure. The gradual change of spectral type with melting point is suggestive of the phase change which occurs around C₂₂, (which corresponds to a melting temperature of 44.0°C, and is hence in the region studied here), but any stronger suggested correlation would be sheerly speculative at present. There are

Card 2/3

S/065/61/000/002/006/008
E030/E235

Characteristics of the Infra-Red Absorption Spectra of Solid
Petroleum Paraffins
1 table, 1 figure and 9 references: 4 Soviet and 5 non-Soviet.
ASSOCIATION: MGU

✓
—

Card 3/3

GUSEVA, A.N.; ASHKINADZE, L.D.; LEYFMAN, I.Ye.

Infrared spectra of solid petroleum paraffins. Neftekhimiya 2
no.5:662-665 S-0 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.
(Paraffin wax—Spectra)

GUSEVA, A.N.; TROKHOVA, A.A.

Hydrocarbons of disseminated bitumens in Lower Cretaceous
carbonate rocks of western Georgia. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft'
i gaz 5 no.4:15-17 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.
(Georgia---Hydrocarbons)

GUSEVA, A.N.; PARNOV, Ye.I.

Solubility of hydrocarbons in heavy water. Radiokhimiia 5
no.4:507-509 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Hydrocarbons) (Deuterium oxide) (Solubility)

10590-63

EPF(c)/FMT(m)/PFS

AFETG/ESD-3/APGC

Pr-4

BV/RM/DJ

ACCESSION NR: AP3001472

S/0152/83/000/004/0049/0053

66
65

AUTHOR: Guseva, A. N.; Leyfman, I. Ye.; Ashkinadze, L. D.

TITLE: Investigation of solid petroleum paraffins by refraction and IR-absorption spectra

SOURCE: IVUZ. Neft' i gaz, no. 4, 1963, 49-53

TOPIC TAGS: hydrocarbon fraction, carbamid complexes, IR-absorption, solid petroleum paraffin

ABSTRACT: It was found in the investigation of petroleum paraffins that the changes in the structure of those paraffins which form carbamide complexes and which are dependent upon temperature are reflected in the intensity and form of infrared absorption in the region of 720 cm sub -1. These changes are fixed on the refraction curves at the same temperature levels. The limits of existence of various phases and phase transitions are determined according to the temperature dependence, the form of the infrared absorption in the region of 720 cm sub -1, and the changes of the crystal structure of petroleum paraffins. These interpretations of various infrared spectra of petroleum paraffin fractions were taken at room temperature. The methods used in this study can be applied to the

Card 1/2

L 10590-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001472

identification of hydrocarbon fractions of solid petroleum paraffins. The hexagonal structure is noted at temperatures higher than the transition interval, and the rhombic structure is noted at temperatures below the transition interval. The mixed structure is found during the transition interval. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow state university)

SUBMITTED: 01Oct62

DATE ACQD: 10Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 007

Card

2/2

GUSEVA, A.N.; PAYRAZIAN, V.V.

Geochemical characteristics of the disseminated organic matter
in rocks of Tertiary sediments in the Erivan region. Izv. AN
Arm. SSR. Geol. i geog. nauki 16 no.2:29-36 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut' geologicheskikh nauk AN Armyanskoy SSR.

GUSEVA, A.N.; PARNOV, Ye.I.

Solubility of some aromatic hydrocarbons in water. Vest.Mosk.un. .
Ser.2:Khim. 18 no.1:76-79 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Geologicheskii fakul'tet, kafedra geologii i geokhimii goryuchikh
iskopayemykh Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Hydrocarbons) (Solubility)

10"

GUSEVA, A.N.; PARNOV, Ye.I.

Solubility of hydrocarbons of the naphthalene series in water. Vest.
Mosk. un. Ser.2: Khim. 18 no.4:80-82 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Kafedra geologii i geokhimii geryuchikh iskopayemykh Moskovskogo
universiteta.

(Hydrocarbons) (Naphthalene) (Solubility)

S/048/63/027/001/036/043
B125/B102

AUTHORS: Guseva, A. N., Ashk. adze, L. D., and Leyfman, I. Ye.

TITLE: Characterization of solid petroleum paraffins on the basis of the infrared absorption spectra in the region 700 cm^{-1}

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 27, no. 1, 1963, 104 - 107

TEXT: A study is made of the spectra of more than 80 fractions of petroleum paraffins (part of them forming carbamide complexes) in order to characterize the solid petroleum paraffins having different chemical structures on the basis of their absorption characteristics between 700 and 750 cm^{-1} . The fractions of the complex-forming hydrocarbons were produced by fractionating paraffins with carbamide and from 50° -distillate fractions of mineral oils. The residua of the solid hydrocarbons not reacting with carbamide, were fractionated by chromatography on charcoal. The deviations of the properties of the fractions from those of the n-paraffins are characterized by the sum factor $\phi_c = 2 \cdot (10^3 n_D^{90} - 1400) - 0.84 t_{\text{sol}}$ where n_D^{90}

Card 1/2

Characterization of solid ...

S/048/63/027/001/036/043
B125/B102

denotes the refractive index and t_{sol} is the solidification temperature. The fractions separated at $t_{sol} = 19.5$ to 68.2°C are mainly n-paraffins with possible admixtures of iso and cycloparaffins. The hydrocarbons forming no complexes differ more strongly from the n-paraffins. The paraffin fractions not forming complexes contain a large number of methyl groups. In the range from 700 to 750 cm^{-1} the character of the absorption bands depends on t_{sol} . Probably the changes in the spectra of the petroleum paraffins are connected with the formation of crystal structures. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

Card 2/2

GUSEVA, A.N.; LEVYMAN, I.Ye.

Investigating solid oil paraffins by the refractometric method.
Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 9 no.4:13-15 Ap '64.
(MIKA 17:8)

GUSEVA, A.N.; MARROV, V.A.

Conditions for bitumen formation in the rocks of the sedimentary filling of the Zeya-Bureya depression in connection with prospects for finding oil and gas. Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no.10: 25-29 1964 (MIRA 1964)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Lomonosova.

MARKOV, V.A.; GUSEVA, A.I.

Nature of bitumen formation in the rocks of continental origin in
the Zeya-Bureya chain. Geol. i gorn. st. 7:19-27 '62.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

GUSEVA, A.N.; PAYRAZYAN, V.V.

Scattered organic substance of rocks in the northwestern part
of the central Araks intermontane trough. Neftegaz. geol. i
geofiz. no.11:29-32 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

GUSEVA, A.N.; FAYNGERSH, L.A.

Possible causes of the change of the hydrocarbon composition of petroleum light fractions based on the study of petroleum from carboniferous pools in the Sokso-Sheshminskaya oil and gas-bearing zone. Neftogaz. geol. i geof. no.5:30-33 '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Nauchno-Issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya geologicheskikh kriteriyev otsenki perspektiv neftegazonosnosti Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta SSSR.

L 3686-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c) RM
ACC NR: AP5026463

UR/0204/65/005/0786/0790
547.21.546.212.541.8

AUTHOR: Guseva, A. N.; Parnov, Ye. I.

TITLE: Mutual solubility of alkanes and water

SOURCE: Neftekhimiya, v. 5, no. 5, 1965, 786-790

TOPIC TAGS: hydrocarbon, alkane, fuel, solubility

ABSTRACT: A number of theoretical problems in petroleum geology depend for their solutions on information concerning the solubility of hydrocarbons in water under various conditions. This work expanded and refined the work of other investigators in this area. The following are the main conclusions reached. The solubility of alkanes in water decreases with increasing molecular weight. The solubility of branched isomers is lower than that of straight-chain alkanes. With rising temperature, the solubility of gaseous alkanes first decreases, and then increases. The inflection point of the solubility curve shifts toward lower temperatures with increasing molecular weight of the hydrocarbon. The solubility of liquid alkanes increases sharply with rising temperature in any temperature range. The solubility of water in alkanes increases with rising temperature and increasing molecular weight. The solubility of water in gaseous alkanes is independent of molecular weight and decreases with increasing pressure. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 3 figures. [VS]

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

Card 1/2

L 3686-56

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Card 2/2

GUSEVA, A.N.; PAYRAZIAN, V.V.

Hydrocarbons in the dispersed organic substance of the rocks of the
Neogene of the Ararat Basin. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz. 8
no.5:108 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.

GRACHEVSKIY, M.M.; GUSEVA, A.N.; FAYNGERSH, L.A.

Causes responsible for the changes in the composition of oils from the terrigenous oil- and gas-bearing complexes of the Volga-Ural region. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 30 no.8:76-84 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova i Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya geologicheskikh kriteriyev otsenki perspektiv neftegazonosnosti Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta SSSR, Moskva.

K-4

USSR / Forest Science. Forest Cultures.

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No 17, 1958, No. 77538

Author : ~~Gusova, A. N.~~ Popov, V. V.

Inst : Forest Institute AS USSR

Title : History of Creation and Condition of Plantations of the
Dorkul' Stations for Shelterbelt Forest Cultivations

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta losa AN SSSR, 1956, 30, 7-31

Abstract : The presence is noted of a great quantity of plantations
of the IV-V quality classes and of plantations of poor and
short-lived species, as well as mass drying of stands
45-50 years old, as a result of unsatisfactory management
of the farm. For the cultivations of shelter plantations
with oak predominating, a series of agroengineering methods
and forest management improvements is recommended.

Card 1/1

23432

S/121/61/007/006/009/012
D040/D112

181120 also 2908

AUTHORS: Funke, V.F., Romanov, K.F., Novikova, T.A., Guseva, A.N., and
Bystrova, K.A.

TITLE: Wear resistance of W-Co hard-alloy cutter tips in machining
EI437 alloy

PERIODICAL: Stanki i instrument, no. 6, 1961, 32-33

TEXT: Results are given of an experimental investigation with W-Co alloy-tipped cutters in turning cylindrical smooth and grooved blanks of EI 437 (EI437) heat-resistant alloy. The experiments were performed on a Gustlow Werke lathe, using a cutting speed $v=30$ m/min, cutting depth $t=1.0$ mm and feed rates s of 0.6 and 0.3 mm/rev for continuous cutting (on smooth blanks); intermittent cutting (grooved blanks) was done with $v=10$ m/min, $t=1.0$ mm and $s=0.2$ mm/revolution, and with $v=6$ m/min, $t=1.0$ mm, and $s=0.6$ mm/rev. Wear on the rear face of the tips was used as a criterion of the wear. The results are illustrated in four graphs (Fig. 1-4). It was established that 8% Co gave the maximum wear resistance and hardness. A Co content lower than 8% gave lower wear resistance on account of insufficient alloy strength (the cutting edge crumbled), and higher than 8% also resulted in lower wear resistance.

Card 1/4 2

23432

S/121/61/000/006/009/012
D040/D112

Wear resistance of W-Co ...

tance on account of insufficient hardness. A lower feed rate facilitated cutting and raised wear resistance. It was concluded that the cutter tips used for machining EI437 alloy must have higher strength than those used for cutting cast iron or steel. The maximum wear resistance for continuous cutting of EI437 is shown by cutter tips with 8% Co; for intermittent cutting of cast iron and steel the Co content in W-Co alloy cutting tips must be lower. There are 4 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/4 2

GUSEVA, A.N.; KULAKOV, S.I.

Organic matter of rocks in the Ishim alkaline massif. Vest.Mosk.
un.Ser. 4: Geol. 16 no.3:71-73 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Kazakhstan—Rocks—Analysis) (Organic matter)

S/122/62/CCO/006/003/004
D262/D308

AUTHORS:

Yudkovskiy, S.I., Sykhmans, E.P., Guseva,
A.N., Engineers, Funke, V.F., Romanov, K.
P., and Smirnov, P.P., Candidates of Tech-
nical Sciences

TITLE:

Alloys on the TiB_2 basis for cutting tools

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 8, 1962,
44 - 47

TEXT:

The authors describe a series of experiments conducted in order to establish the physical, mechanical and cutting properties of TiB_2 alloys. Specimens of 15 alloys containing various percentages of TiB_2 and bounding metals (Fe, Co, Ni) were tested for bending, hardness, and coefficient of friction. Their cutting properties under various working conditions were also investigated and the results of the experiments recorded in form of tables and graphs, and analyzed. TiB_2 alloys (obtained by powder pressing and baking process) possess many advantages

Card 1/2

Alloys on the TiB_2 basis ...

S/122/62/000/006/005/004
D262/D308

over the existing cutting materials (greater hardness, better scale-resistance, absence of adhesion to worked materials, lower coefficient of friction) but their strength is comparatively low. There are 5 figures and 5 tables.

Card 2/2

GUSEVA, A.N.

X-ray diagnosis of hypoplasia of the pulmonary artery. Vest.
khir. 89 no.7:115-116 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - prof. Ye.L.
Kevesh) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PULMONARY ARTERY--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)